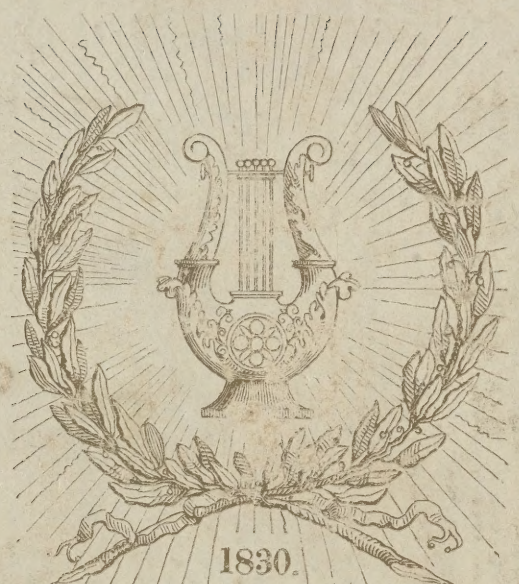


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THE MUSICAL GEM.



Musical Gem 1830

Printed by Engelmann, Graf Comdet & Co

MAD^E MALIBRAN GARCIA.

London Published by Mori & Lavers, 28, New Bond Street Nov 1, 1829.

B1508
Vol 389017
XXXII. 39.

THE
MUSICAL GEM:

SOUVENIR

FOR

MDCCCXXX.



EDITED BY

W. BALL AND N. C. BOCHSA.

"And many thoughts with the wild notes fleet
Of many a parted year!
And recollections sad, but sweet,
Arise and disappear."—C. REDDING.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY

MORI AND LAVENU, 28, NEW BOND STREET;

AND MAY BE HAD ALSO OF

PAINE AND HOPKINS, 69, CORNHILL.



Wm. H. Russell & Co.

Printed by Benjamin C. D. Brown, 1861

Mrs. William C. Brown.

Wm. H. Russell & Co. Boston, Mass.

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PRINTED BY JOSEPH MALLETT,
WARDOUR STREET, LONDON.



the Musical Gen



To

Her Royal Highness
The Duchess of Kent.
This Volume is

Most Respectfully & Gratefully Inscribed,

By Her Royal Highness

Most Devoted and very

Obedient Humble Servant,

William Ball,

There was a Gem, a peerless stone, of old,
Amid whose veins, by Nature's finger trac'd
In beauteous hues, the bright Apollo shone,
With all the Sisters of th' Aonian hill
That sing his worship there. This *was* a gift,
A gem indeed, worthy a scepter'd hand:
Great Pyrrhus wore the treasure in his ring*.
Such are the minds wherein the seeds are sown,
The precious germ of all the charms of life,
Soul-breathing Song and melting Poesy,
All that the Graces and the Muses love ;
The sweets that, in this confine dark, o'erhang
Our barrier walls, like fruits of Paradise :
Such are the minds that the fine impress bear
Of the ethereal fire, the touch divine
That, to the deeply-wond'ring human sense,
Astray amid its countless mysteries
(Those ocean-sands of Time's surrounded shore),
Presents, and verifies, for things of Earth
Th' immortal claims, the gracious cares of Heaven.

* PLINY.

P R E F A C E.

THE EDITOR of the MUSICAL GEM for 1830, in respectfully submitting the present volume to public patronage, feels no small degree of diffidence in thus venturing to add to the number of our Annuals, amid such a galaxy of cotemporary splendors as now distinguish the re-commencement of the literary year. Few of these, however, being seen to bear exclusively a musical character, he trusts that room enough will yet be found for a fresh aspirant, who dares this path to the arena of public favor ; and hopes that the choice which has been directed to several of the accompanying subjects, distinguished as they are in society by the highest popularity, and the selection of original productions from Composers of acknowledged eminence and talent, will be deemed not to have been unsuccessfully combined, in “thoughts and remembrance fitted*” for the gentle service of Friendship and the Muse, as another *Lyrical Souvenir*.

* *Shakespeare.*

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I. PORTRAIT OF MADAME MALIBRAN GARCIA,

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II. PORTRAIT OF MADEMOISELLE SONTAG,

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III. LEONORE,

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VI. PRESENTATION PLATE,

Designed and lithographed by T. M. BAYNES.

Alfred Com. 1854



J. D. 1854

A. G.

London

New York

New York

It was the 2000-2001 season that appeared to bring some of the benefits of tourism to the Harlequin population of the United States. During the 2000-2001 season, all of the individuals in the United States Harlequin population, Ontario, Canada, were with Miss Fawn in the museum. The performance was a big success story, with nearly 2,000 in the audience and the United States Harlequin population in the Harlequin Museum.



MADAME MALIBRAN GARCIA.

THIS highly accomplished lady is the daughter of Signor Garcia, the well-known tenor singer, who made his appearance on the stage of the Italian Opera in London in 1818, and again in 1823. She was first introduced to the public, on the same boards, in the character of *Rosina* in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* in the season of 1825, when only in her seventeenth year; and immediately secured that enviable popularity which so justly distinguishes her various talents. In 1826 she accompanied her Father to America, where operas were then performing at New York; in which city she married Monsieur Malibran. Two years afterwards she was in the highest vogue in Paris; from whence she returned to the King's Theatre in London: where she shone with increased lustre through the brilliant season of 1829.* The natural gifts and industriously cultivated acquirements of this young and graceful *Artiste* place her at the head of her laborious profession. To the acknowledged charms of voice, face, and person, she adds mental attainments of uncommon excellence. Equally mistress of the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, Madame Malibran has issued various musical compositions, to which science and public taste have affixed alike the stamp of favour. In the words of an eminent critic: "She has all the endowment, all the acquisition, and, above both, all the devotion and concentration of mind common to those strong and gifted individuals who rise to pre-eminence, whatever the nature of their pursuits."†

* Her principal characters were *Rosina*, *Tancredi*, *Desdemona*, *Semiramide*, *Zerlina*, *Romeo*, and *Ninetta*.

† Madame Malibran's last appearance in London was in the character of *Susanna* in "*The Marriage of Figaro*," played at the Opera House (gratuitously) in aid of the subscription for Covent Garden Theatre, on Friday, October 2, 1829; with Miss Paton as the *Countess*. The performance added a clear contribution of nearly £ 700 to the list, and the Covent Garden House re-opened on the Monday following.

MADemoisELLE SONTAG.

THIS eminent favorite alike of Nature and of Science was born at Coblenz on the Rhine, of parents well known in the dramatic and musical profession. The youthful *Henriette* put forth early presages of her future destination, and, having passed through an extensive course of studies in the Musical Conservatory of Prague, she first appeared on the public stage at Frankfort on the Maine. In “*The Nymph of the Danube*” she obtained a celebrity which identified her throughout the empire with that poetical appellation, and, as the *Euryanthe* of the lamented Weber, confirmed, at the age of seventeen, her claims to the highest distinctions of her art. The united sweetness and flexibility of her voice, justly deemed unrivalled, the winning expression of her features, the elegance of her person, and the sweet gentleness of her manner, won all hearts in her favour ; and, wherever Sontag went, the estimation of her beauty and her talent were the same. After prodigious success at Vienna and the different German and Prussian cities, she performed in Paris in the summer of 1826 with equal *éclat*. She there received the most liberal offers from the management of the King’s Theatre in London, with which, at the time, she could not comply ; from the necessity for her returning to Berlin : at which capital the enthusiasm she excited was immense. Her re-appearance in Paris (on the 1st of January 1828) was in the character of *Desdemona* in Rossini’s *Otello* ; in which, both as a great singer and an admirable actress, her triumphs were regarded by the most fastidious critics as complete. On the 19th of April following, Mademoiselle Sontag made her *debut* in London in the part of *Rosina* in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. Never had the public expectation been wrought to a

greater height—never was it more thoroughly gratified. Her reception was rapturous ; and the popularity that attended her professional career in the British metropolis was every way worthy of her precursive fame. The commencement of her second season was distinguished, immediately on her arrival from abroad, by her gratuitous performance at the splendid Concert at Guildhall, given to assist the Fund for the benefit of the unfortunate silk manufacturers of Spitalfields. Independently of the characters she sustained in Italian opera during her stay in town,* she played, on several occasions, in selected scenes from the German ; and her personifications of *Agatha* (*Der Freischütz*) and *Emmeline* (*Der Schweizer-Familie*) cannot but be remembered with delight, as among the most perfectly beautiful delineations on the stage. In scenes of tenderness and pathos, in captivating simplicity of manner, in combined brilliancy of tone and facility of execution, in equal cultivation of the imaginative and the fanciful resources of her art to a degree never attained before, this charming vocalist stands alone. If the rumour be correct that Mademoiselle Sontag (who has returned to the continent) will very shortly retire from public life, the musical world, throughout Europe, will have to regret the too early secession of one of the brightest ornaments of the Lyric stage. No female of our time has perhaps received more unqualified praise and admiration, and we are happy to add that no one has ever withstood its too generally despoiling influences more completely and unassumingly than the lovely subject of this brief memoir.

* Rosina, *La Cenerentola*, Elena, *Amenaide*, *Giulietta*, *Semiramide*, and *Desdemona*.

THE CRYSTAL STREAM.

THE WORDS BY W. BALL.

The crystal stream that leaves the lovely shore,
Where late it smil'd through morning's golden hours,
That winds where brightness tracts its way no more,
And silent shades its future course embowers,

Oh! in its dark'ning fate too well I view
Mine own, from ev'ry charm foredoom'd to flee:—
So bloom'd the sweets that claim a last adieu;
So still they bloom, but not, ah! not for me.

Ye gentle waves that, murm'ring as ye go,
Of happier paths in soft complainings tell—
Ye silver sounds that soothe me as ye flow,
Ye only echoes of my heart—Farewell!

leaves the love-ly shore, Where late it smil'd thro'

legato

morn - ing's gold - en hours.

mf

Where late it smil'd thro' morn - ing's

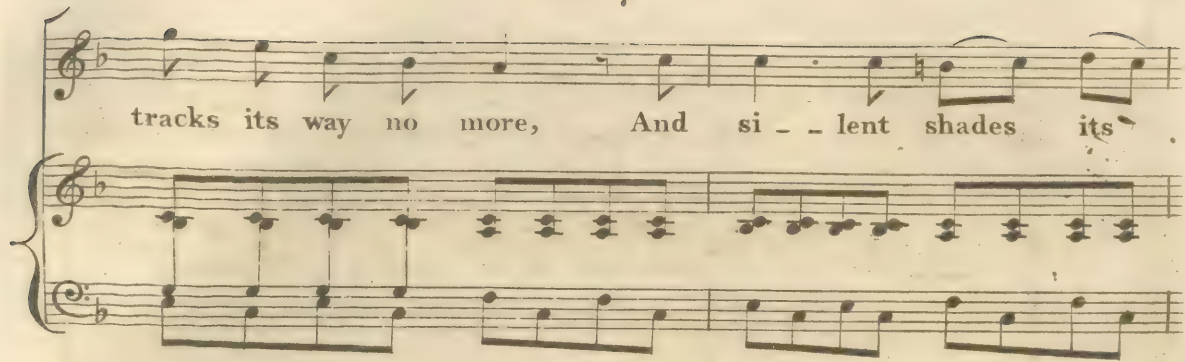
3

Cres

p

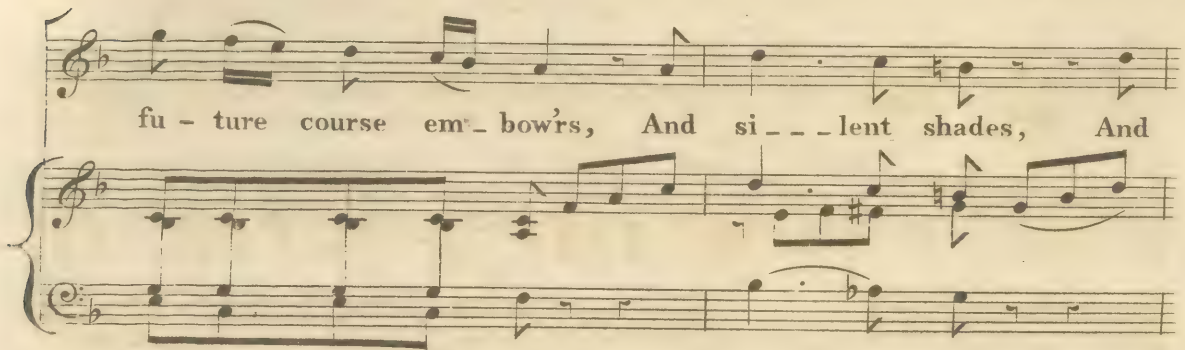
gold - - en hours, That winds where bright - - ness

tracks its way no more, And si - - lent shades its



The first system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are "tracks its way no more, And si - - lent shades its". The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, treble and bass, with a key signature of one flat. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

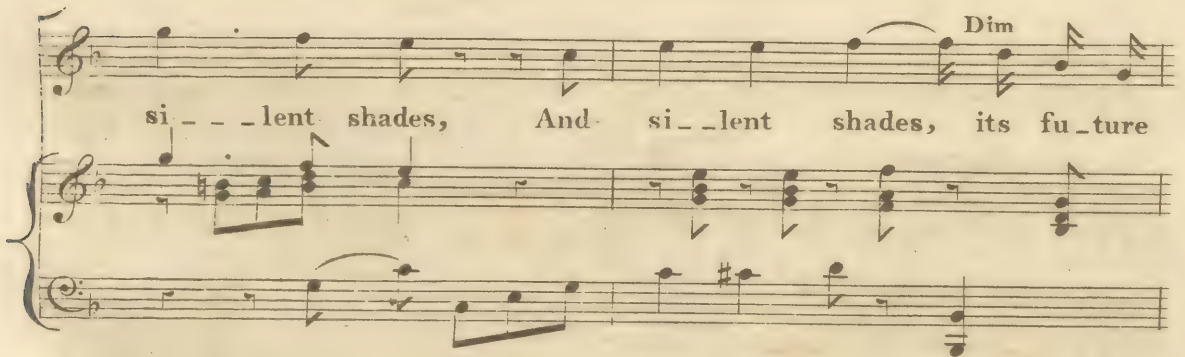
fu - ture course em - bow'rs, And si - - - lent shades, And



The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "fu - ture course em - bow'rs, And si - - - lent shades, And". The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support.

si - - - lent shades, And si - - lent shades, its fu - ture

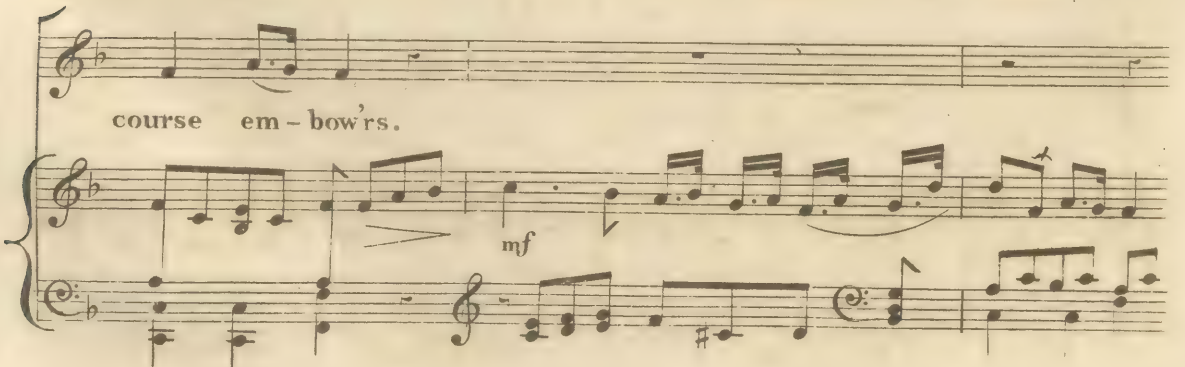
Dim



The third system of the musical score. The vocal line includes the lyrics "si - - - lent shades, And si - - lent shades, its fu - ture". A "Dim" (diminuendo) marking is placed above the final note of the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues.

course em - bow'rs.

mf



The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "course em - bow'rs.". A "mf" (mezzo-forte) marking is placed below the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features more complex rhythmic patterns in the right hand.

2^d Verse.

8

Oh! in its dark - - ning fate too well I view, Mine

own, from ev' - - ry charm fore-doom'd to flee,

From ev' - ry charm fore -

doom'd to flee: So bloom'd the sweets that claim a last a-dieu, So



still they bloom,—but not, ah! not for me. So still they bloom, So

still they bloom, So still they bloom, but not, ah!

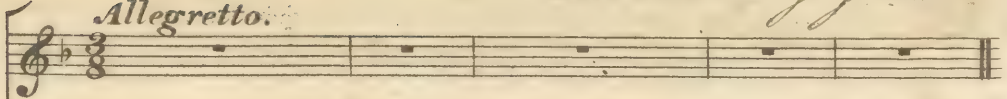
not for me.

Ye gentle waves that, murm'ring as ye go,
Of happier paths in soft complainings tell—
Ye silver sounds that soothe me as ye flow,
Ye only echoes of my heart— Farewell!

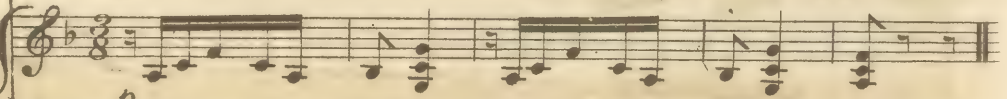
BAJELITO.

The Music by Garcia!

Allegretto.

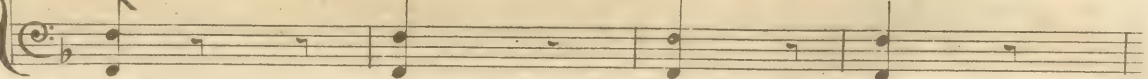
Voice. 

Guitar. 

PIANO 
FORTE. 


Ba-je-li-to nue-vo a-y ay que me



ane - - - go - - - a - - y ay que me

aho go - - - y me lle - van - las ve - - - las -

- - - a - - - y a pu - ros so - - - plos -

a - - y y me lle - van - las ve - - - las

a pu - - ros so - - - plos a - - y

a pu - ros so - plos a - y a pu - ros so - - plos.

Ai-res ai-res me-ji-

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

ca-nos ve-nid ve-nid y lle-vañ-me que los ai-res de-

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a half note F#5. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, maintaining the piano (p) dynamic.

Esp- - na son ma-los ai- - - res que los ai-res de

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note G5, a quarter note A5, a quarter note Bb5, and a half note C6. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, maintaining the piano (p) dynamic.

14

Espa - - na son ma - los ai - - - res son ma - los

ai - - res son ma - los ai - - - res

Ba - je - li - to nue - - - vo a - y ay que me

ane - - - go - - - a - y ay que me aho - - - go -

y me lle- van las ve - - - las a - y a pu- ros

so - - plos - a - y y me lle- van las ve - - - las

a pu - ros so - - - plos — a - y a pu - ros so -

- plos a - y a pu - ros so - plos.

f

f

The musical score is written on four systems. The first system contains the first line of lyrics. The second system contains the second line of lyrics. The third system contains the third line of lyrics. The fourth system contains the fourth line of lyrics. The piano part is written in the lower staves of each system. The lyrics are: a pu - ros so - - - plos — a - y a pu - ros so - - plos a - y a pu - ros so - plos.

BAJELITO.

THE WORDS BY GARCIA.

Bajelito nuevo

Ay, ay que me anego,

Ay que me ahogo

Y me llevan las velas

Y a pueros soplos

Aires, aires mejicanos,

Venid y llevadme,

Que los aires de España

Son malos aires.

Bajelito, &c.

Fragática nueva,

Llévame al puerto

Objeto delicioso

De mi contento

Llévame pronto,

Que allí me espera

Quien sabe carinoso

Quitar mis penas.

Bajelito, &c.

THE DENIAL.

THE WORDS BY W. BALL.*

Camarillo, no! I tell you, no!—'Tis not for *you* the grove I stray ;

No, I must repel you: go,—

'Tis but to hear the wood-bird's lay,

The pretty wood-bird's lay.

Sweetly that strain is thrilling,—

The shade with music filling ;

But there no arts betraying

Amid the song are playing :

Have *you*, in all you bring me,

Any such, to say or sing me?

Camarillo, no! I tell you, no!—'Tis not for *you* the grove I stray ;

No, I must repel you: go,—

'Tis but to hear the wood-bird's lay,

The pretty wood-bird's lay.

* It will be perceived that the words above given, though strictly written to the music, are not a translation of "*Bajelito*." The alteration has been adopted as more suitable for the Canzonet in an English form.

LEONORE.

THE WORDS BY J. G. SEYMOUR.

"Oh! swiftly hie thee, where, lightly falling,
 The streamlet passes yon humble door,
 And there entreat thee—on *Herman* calling—
 The shepherd hither—to LEONORE.
 To yonder fountain first gently lead me—
 Thy weary duty will soon be o'er;
 My faithful maiden—then kindly speed thee—
 The hours are number'd—of LEONORE."

"O tell me, *Herman*—dost thou remember
 This form so faded, this alter'd brow?
 And say, ere leaves me life's failing ember,
 Thy son—thy *Adolf*?—where is he now?"
 "Oh, hapless lady!—when thou wert given
 To wed another of wealth and store,
 His heart and service, resign'd to Heav'n,
 Were lost for ever to LEONORE."

From death to raise thee were *crowns* the guerdon,
 And *Adolf's*, only, the hand to save,
 He could not hear thee—to speak thy pardon:
 Yon convent holds him—his living grave."
 "Oh! *Herman*, cease thee—the fatal sorrow
 That rends my bosom can bear no more:
 Night closes round me, and never morrow
 Again shall waken for LEONORE."

Musical Gem. 1830.



Designed and Drawn on Stone by R. J. Hamerton, 1, Wellington Terrace, Waterloo Road.

Printed by Longman, Green, Colver, & Co.

From Death to raise thee were crowns the quendon,
And Adely's only the hand to save
He could not hear thee, to speak thy pardon
Yon Convent holds him, his loving gran'

"Fide" Leonore "

London: Published by Mori & Laveni, 28, New Bond St. Nov^r 1, 1829.

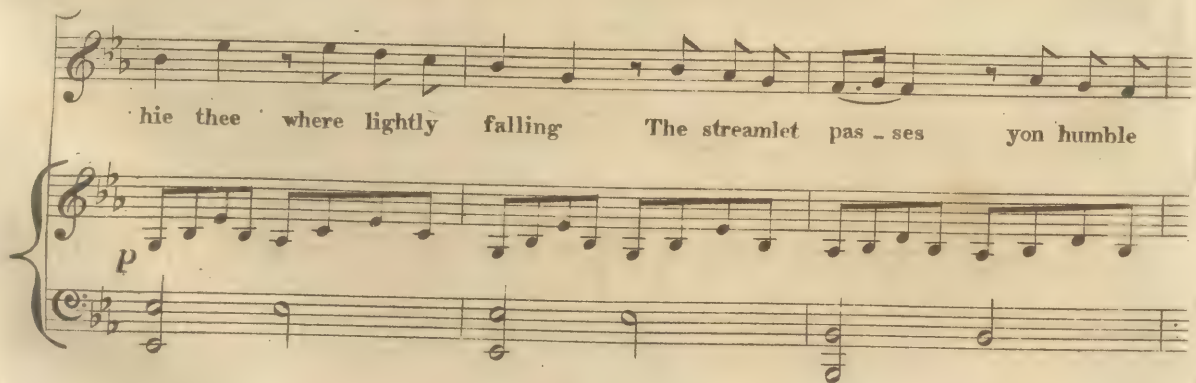
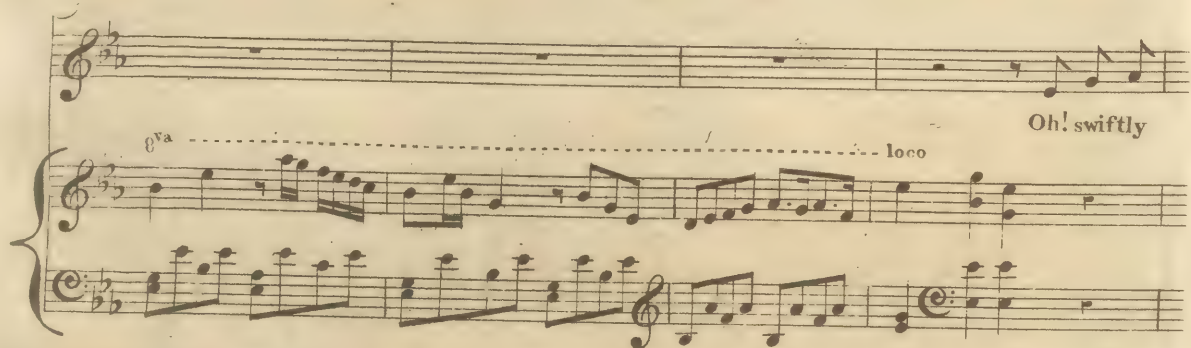
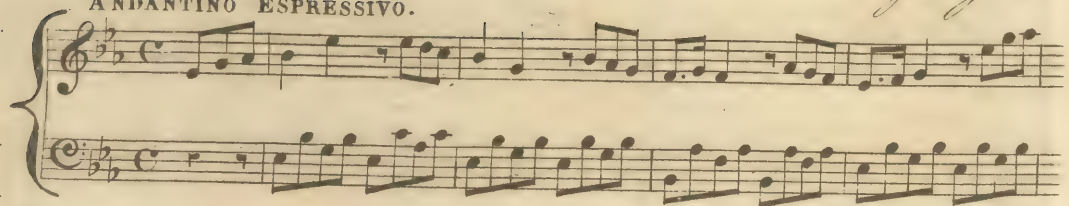
Handwritten text in a script, possibly Urdu or Persian, arranged in several lines. The text is faint and appears to be a transcription or a list of items. The script is cursive and includes some characters that are difficult to decipher due to the low contrast and blurriness of the image. There are approximately 10 lines of text visible, with some lines starting with a small symbol that could be a musical note or a specific character from the script.



LEONORE.

The Music by Weigl.

ANDANTINO ESPRESSIVO.



door, And there en - treat thee on HERMAN calling, The shepherd

hith - er, to LEONORE. To yonder

Fountain first gently lead me, - (Thy weary du - ty will soon be o'er,) My faithful

Maiden, then kindly speed thee, The hours are number'd of LEO -

NORE. O Tell me,

HERMAN, Dost thou re-member This form, so fa-ded, this alter'd brow? And say, ere

leaves me Life's failing ember, Thy son, thy ADOLF? where is he now?

Oh, hapless La-dy! When thou wert gi-ven To wed a--

nother of wealth and store, His heart and service, resign'd to Heaven Were lost for

e--ver to LEONORE.

From Death to raise thee were Crown'd the guerdon, And ADOLF'S

on - ly the hand to save He could not hear thee to speak thy

par-don Yon Convent holds him, his living grave.

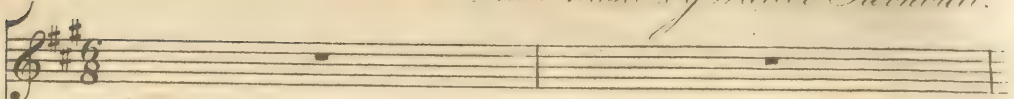
Oh! HERMAN, Cease thee, — The fatal sorrow That rends my bosom can bear no

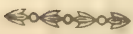
more: Night clo-ses round me, — and never Mor-row Again shall

wa-ken for LEONORE.

THE MOUNTAIN BOY.

The Music by Walter Turnbull.

VOCE. 

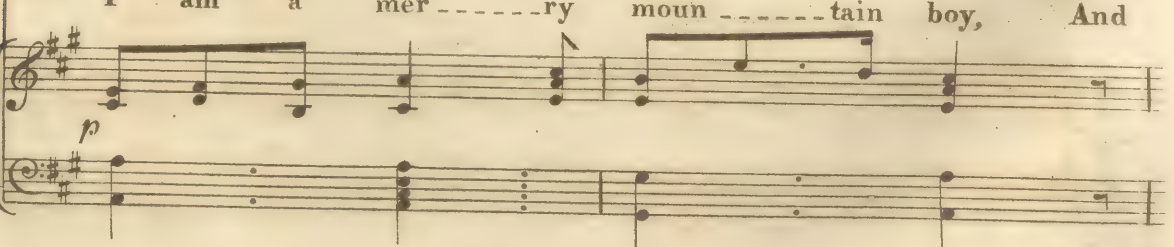
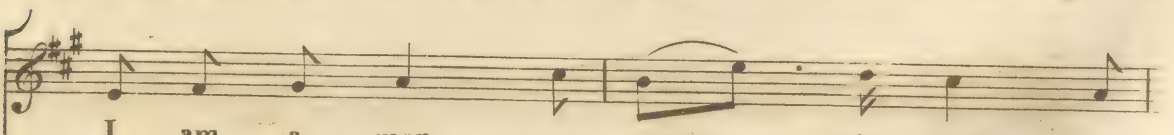
 *Allegretto.*

PIANO 

FORTE. 



I am a mer-ry moun-tain boy, And



when at eve I seek my home, There's ma_ny a wel - come

smile of joy To greet me ev' - ry step I come; For,

gay - - - est of the vil - - - lage throng, I'm

fore - - - most in the dance and song, And

with my mer-ry moun-tain lay I charm the cares of

life a-way.

f

Second Verse.

p

And when from peace-ful dreams I wake, And

catch the first faint glimpse of morn, I

hie a-way o'er hill and brake, To lis-ten to the

wind-ing horn, With heart as joy-ous,

light and free, As a-ny moun-tain

boys can be; And should the Hunts - - - man

pass my way, I greet him with my

rout - de - lay.

THE MOUNTAIN BOY.

THE WORDS BY MRS. TURNBULL.

I am a merry mountain boy,
And when at eve I seek my home,
There's many a welcome smile of joy
To greet me ev'ry step I come :
For, gayest of the village throng,
I'm foremost in the dance and song,
And with my merry mountain lay
I charm the cares of life away.

And when from peaceful dreams I wake,
And catch the first faint glimpse of morn,
I hie away o'er hill and brake,
To listen to the winding horn,
With heart as joyous, light and free,
As any mountain boy's can be ;
And should the huntsman pass my way,
I greet him with my roundelay.

THE HERDSMEN'S RETURN.

THE WORDS BY W. BALL.

Oh! welcome, ye rays o'er the uplands that shine!
 The bright-dawning morn for the lads and the kine!
 See, maidens! where newly the mountain-tops burn,
 The herd and the herdsmen to-day will return.
 'Tis long since they went to the pastures away;
 The spring-time was fair, and the blossoms were gay.
 Come, neighbours, prepare! all our dear ones draw near:
 The herd and the herdsmen—they soon will be here!

The brown leaves are falling, the autumn is come,
 The swains bring their troops to the shelter of home;
 And first in the lead of his beautiful drove,
 The pride of the hills, comes the youth that I love.
 Their sweet bells resounding, their songs, wild and clear,
 With heart freely bounding, delighted I hear!
 Come, friends, and come, neighbours! our dear ones draw near:
 The herd and the herdsmen—they soon will be here!

THE HERDSMEN'S RETURN.

Tyrolase Air.

Allegretto
Grazioso.

mf

Oh! welcome ye rays o'er the up-lands that

p

shine! The bright-dawn-ing Morn for our Lads and the Kine! See,

Maidens! where new-ly the mountain tops burn, The Herd and the

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano accompaniment starts with a grand staff. The lyrics are: "Maidens! where new-ly the mountain tops burn, The Herd and the".

Herdsmen To Day will re - turn. 'Tis long since they went to the pastures a -

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Herdsmen To Day will re - turn. 'Tis long since they went to the pastures a -".

way; The Spring-time was fair and the blos-soms were gay. Come,

The third system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "way; The Spring-time was fair and the blos-soms were gay. Come,". There are markings "Ped" and "Calo" in the piano part.

a tempo.
Neighbors, pre - pare! All our dear ones draw near: The Herd and the

The fourth system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Neighbors, pre - pare! All our dear ones draw near: The Herd and the". There is a marking "a tempo." and a dynamic marking "p" in the piano part.

Herdsmen, they soon will be here!

2^d Verse.

The brown leaves are fall-ing, the Autumn is come,— The swains bring their

troops to the shelter of Home: And first in the lead of his beau-ti-ful

drove, — The pride of the hills, comes the Youth that I love. Their

sweet bells re-sound-ing, their songs, wild and clear,--with heart free-ly

bound-ing, de-light-ed I hear: Come Friends, and come neighbors! Our

dear ones draw near; The Herd and the Herdsmen, they soon will be

here!

f Fine.

Cal^o *a tempo*

Cal^o *a tempo*

Ped

The musical score is written for a voice and piano. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo markings are 'Cal^o' (Crescendo) and 'a tempo'. The piano part includes a 'Ped' (Pedal) marking. The score ends with a 'Fine.' marking.

"O LOVELY MOON!"

Written in reply to

"RISE, GENTLE MOON!"

ALLEGRETTO

The Music by T. Smith.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked 'ALLEGRETTO' and 'f' (forte). The introduction consists of two staves of piano accompaniment. The first system of the vocal melody is on a single staff, with the lyrics 'Now shines the ray, o'er the wide O--cean stream--ing,'. The second system of the vocal melody is on a single staff, with the lyrics 'Through the Night sha--dows what splendors are beaming!'. The piano accompaniment continues throughout, with a 'p' (piano) marking in the second system and an 'f' (forte) marking in the third system. The score is written in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

f

Now shines the ray, o'er the wide O--cean stream--ing,

p

Through the Night sha--dows what splendors are beaming!

f

O'er the wide Ocean streaming, Through the Night sha-dows what

p

splendors are beaming! She whom I love, with a sweet Song to

greet thee, She whom I love, with a sweet Song to greet thee,

Rallent: *ad lib:*

Rallent:

Welcomes thy beau-ty, and steals forth to meet me, Lovely Moon,

ad lib

Lovely Moon, O Love...ly Moon!

ad lib

f

Second Verse.

Bright was thy lus-tre by yon flowing ri---ver When our fond

p

vows we there plighted for ever, By

f

yon flowing ri---ver, When our fond vows we there plighted for

p

e-ver! O'er the fair paths where Love's smiles are sin...ce rest,

Rallen:

O'er the fair paths where Love's smiles are sin...ce rest, Thine is the

Rallen:

light e-ver kind-est and dear-est! Lovely Moon, Lovely Moon, O

Love-ly Moon!

f

“O, LOVELY MOON !”

Written in Reply to Barnett's popular Song of “*Rise, Gentle Moon !*”

THE WORDS BY W. BALL.

Now shines the ray, o'er the wide ocean streaming,
Through the night shadows what splendors are beaming !
She whom I love, with a sweet song to greet thee,
Welcomes thy beauty, and steals forth to meet me ;—

O, lovely Moon !

Bright was thy lustre by yon flowing river,
When our fond vows we there plighted for ever :
O'er the fair paths where love's smiles are sincerest,
Thine is the light ever kindest and dearest,

O, lovely Moon !

THE VINE-DRESSER'S SONG.

 THE WORDS BY W. BALL.

Come away, girls! to labour!
 Brightly glows the young day:
 Come away, friend and neighbour!
 To the vineyard, away!

The blithe echo, ringing,
 Replies to the horn;
 And the wood-bird is singing
 "All-hail!" to the morn.
 Come away, girls! &c.

O'er the light-glancing fountain,
 O'er fall and o'er stream,
 O'er the rose-tinted mountain,
 How plays the fresh beam!
 Come away, &c.

Come, each pretty maiden!
 Your portion prepare,
 With scrip freely laden
 With labour's sweet fare.
 Come away, &c.

See! the herds, gaily bounding,
 Arouse at the call,
 As the matin comes sounding
 "Good morrow!" to all.
 Come away, &c.

Hark! the shepherd-lads, wending
 The hill-side along,
 Are cheerily blending
 The shout and the song.

Come away, girls! to labour!
 Brightly glows the young day!
 Come away, friend and neighbour!
 To the vineyard, away!



Engraved by J. H. Johnson, 1829.

Come away, girls, to labour!
 "Brightly glows the young day
 Come away, friend and neighbour!
 To the Vineyard away.

Published Nov. 1. 1829, by Moore & Noyes, 25 New York St.

THE WANDERER'S SONG.

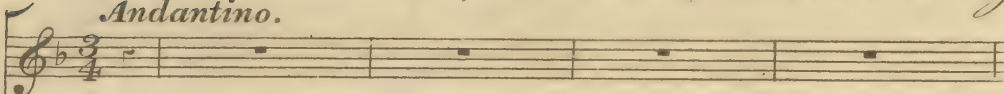
Handwritten musical score for "The Wanderer's Song." The score is written on three systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal line (soprano or alto clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The notation is in a historical style, likely 19th-century. The lyrics are written below the piano part of each system. The first system has the lyrics "The wanderer's song is sweet and true." The second system has the lyrics "And the wanderer's heart is true and true." The third system has the lyrics "The wanderer's heart is true and true." The score is written in ink on aged, slightly stained paper.



THE VINE DRESSER'S SONG.

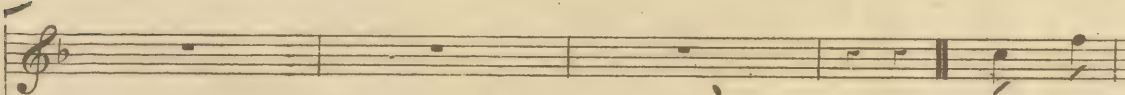
Adapted to C. M. von Weber's last Waltz

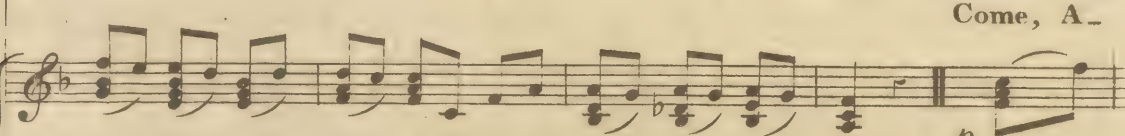
Andantino.

VOCE. 

PIANO 

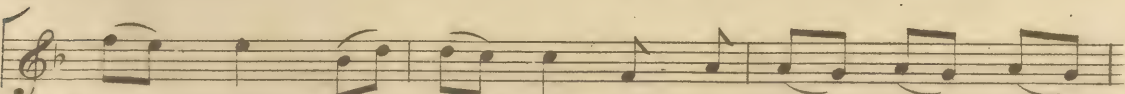
FORTE. 



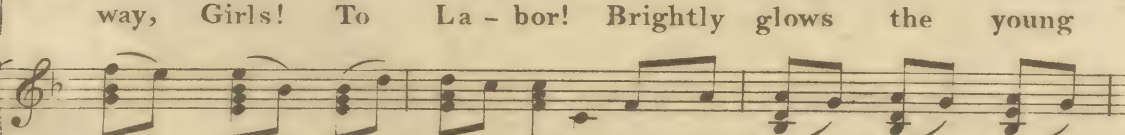


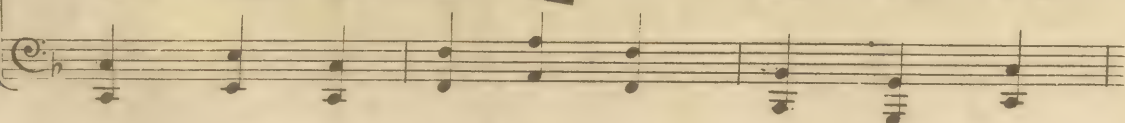


Come, A_



way, Girls! To La - bor! Brightly glows the young





Day: Come, come a way Friend and Neigh-bour! To the

Vine - yard, a - - way! The blithe E - - cho,

ring - ing, Re - plies to the Horn, And the

Wood - bird is sing - ing All - hail! to the Morn.

Ped

L-H

O'er the light glanc - ing Foun - tain, O'er fall and o'er

stream, O'er the rose - - tint - - ed Moun - tain, How

plays the fresh beam! Come a - - way, Girls! To

La - bor! Brightly glows the young Day: Come, come A -

way Friend and Neigh-bour! To the Vine-^dyard, a -

way.

f *L.H.*

p *rall*

Come each pret - ty Maid - en! Your por - - tion pre -

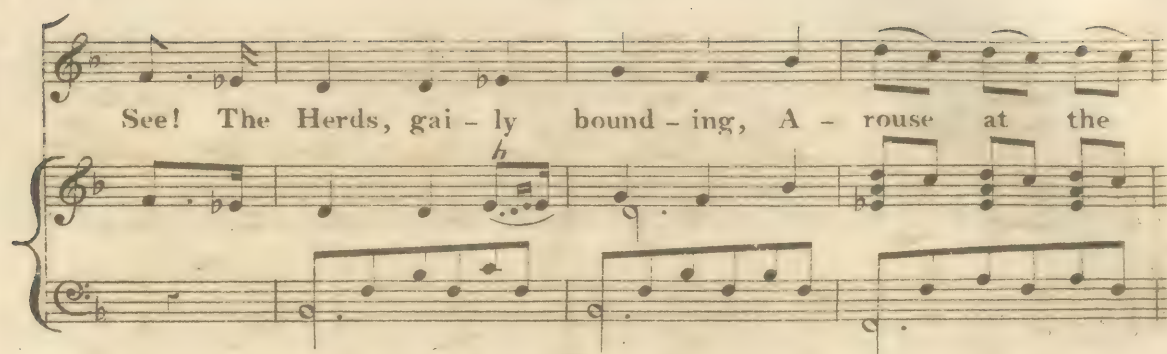
pare: With scrip free - - ly la - - den With

La - - bor's sweet fare. Hark! The Shep - herd - lads

wend - - ing The Hill - side a - - - long, Are

L.H.

cheer - i - - ly blend - ing The shout and the song.



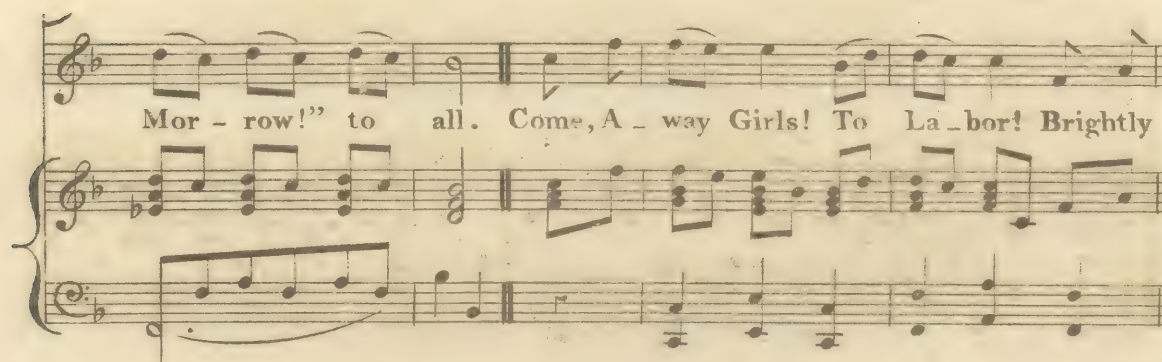
See! The Herds, gai - ly bound - ing, A - rouse at the

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in G major, 2/4 time, and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano accompaniment is in the same key and time, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are "See! The Herds, gai - ly bound - ing, A - rouse at the".



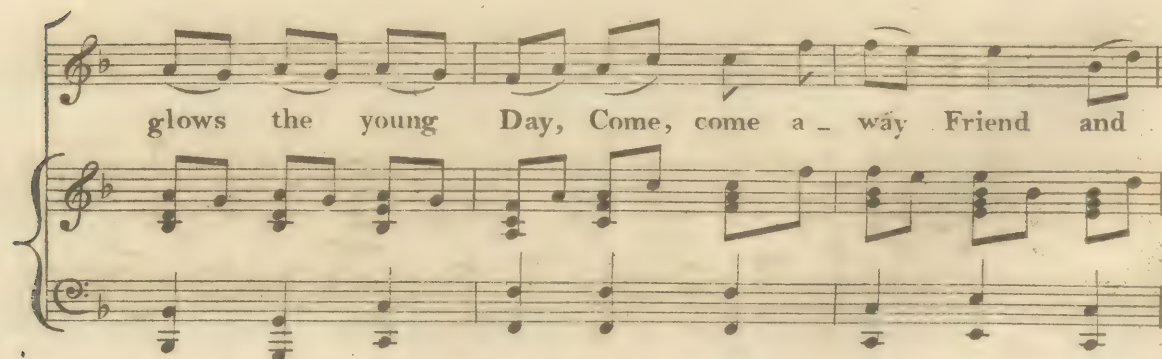
call, As the Ma - - tin comes sound - ing "Good

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "call, As the Ma - - tin comes sound - ing 'Good". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern.



Mor - row!" to all. Come, A - way Girls! To La - bor! Brightly

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "Mor - row!" to all. Come, A - way Girls! To La - bor! Brightly". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern.



glows the young Day, Come, come a - way Friend and

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "glows the young Day, Come, come a - way Friend and". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern.

Neigh-bour! To the Vine - yard a - - way! To the

Vine - yard, a - - - way! To the Vine - - yard a - -

Rall?

Rall?

way!

f

b

b

L.H.

rall: - - -

"I SAW THEE WEEP,"

Dev. by Mad. Malibran to her Friend, M^{rs} Hullmandel Bartholomew.

The Music by Mad. Malibran.

Andante.

**HARP
or
PIANO
FORTE.**

I saw thee

weep, - the big bright tear - - -

Came o'er came o'er thy dark brown

The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line begins with a half rest, followed by the lyrics 'Came o'er came o'er thy dark brown'. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand.

eye; Me --- thought thy face did

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line has a half rest before the word 'eye;', followed by 'Me --- thought thy face did'. The piano accompaniment maintains its eighth-note texture in the right hand and provides harmonic support in the left hand.

then ap --- pear Like Win --- ter's clou --- ded

The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking above the vocal line. The lyrics are 'then ap --- pear Like Win --- ter's clou --- ded'. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic eighth-note figures.

sky ---

The fourth system concludes the page with the word 'sky ---'. The vocal line ends with a long note, and the piano accompaniment features some chordal textures in the right hand towards the end of the system.

I saw thee smile, the sap - - phire's blaze Be - - side thee

ceas'd to shine; It could not

match the liv - - - ing rays That fill'd that

glance that glance of thine.

Second Verse.

As clouds from yon ----- der Sun re --

ceive A deep a deep --- and mel --- low

dye Which scarce the shade of co ----- ming

eve -- Can ba ----- nish from the sky ----- ,

Those smiles un--to --- the moo --- di ---

est mind Their own pure joys im--part; Their

Sun --- shine leaves a glow behind That

light-ens light-ens o'er the heart.

“I SAW THEE WEEP.”

THE WORDS BY LORD BYRON.

I saw thee weep, the big bright tear
Came o'er thy dark brown eye ;
Methought thy face did then appear
Like winter's clouded sky.

I saw thee smile, the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine ;
I could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine.

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can banish from the sky ;
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart ;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind,
That lightens o'er the heart.

LE RETOUR DE LA TYROLIENNE.

Chagrin d'amour avoit flétri ma vie ;
J'avois perdu la paix et les beaux jours ;
Je les retrouve en voyant ma patrie—
De son pays l'on se souvient toujours.

La, la, la, &c.

Je reconnois le vallon, la prairie,
Ce clair ruisseau, ces monts, ces vieilles tours,
Et l'humble toit d'une mère chérie ;
Car de sa mère on se souvient toujours.

La, la, la, &c.

J'entends déjà cette ronde jolie,
Qui de nos bois a passé dans les cours ;
Doux chant d'amour, ne crains pas que j'oublie
Ton gai refrain—je m'en souviens toujours.

La, la, la, &c.

LE RETOUR DE LA TYROLIENNE.

The Music by Mad^e Malibran!

Allegretto

p

This block contains the piano introduction. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth-note runs, mostly beamed in pairs, with some triplets. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Chagrin d'a-mour a-vait flé-tri ma

p

This block shows the first system of the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is on a single staff in treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with eighth-note runs. The key signature remains two flats and the time signature is 2/4. A piano dynamic marking (*p*) is present.

vi-e; j'avois per-du la-paix et les beaux jours,

This block shows the second system of the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues on a single staff in treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The piano accompaniment continues on two staves (treble and bass clef) with eighth-note runs. The key signature remains two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

je les re-trouve en voyant ma pa-tri---e, de son pa-

ys l'on se souvient toujours. la

la

Pianissimo a mezza voce faisant echo

la

pp

First system of music. The vocal line is in B-flat major. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the piano part.

Second Verse.

Second system of music, labeled "Second Verse." The vocal line begins with the lyrics "Je re-con-". The piano accompaniment continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Third system of music. The vocal line includes the lyrics "nois le val-lon, la prai-rie ----, Ce clair ruis-seau, ces monts,". The piano accompaniment continues.

Fourth system of music. The vocal line includes the lyrics "ces vieil-les tours, et l'hum-ble toit du--- ne mē-re che-". The piano accompaniment continues.

rie ----; car de sa mère on se sou - viens tou - - jours.

la ----

pp

la ----

pp

f

Third Verse.

p

J'entends dè---jà cette ron-de jo-li-----e,

Qui de nos bois a pas-sé dans les cours; Doux chant d'a-

mour ne crains pas que j'ou-blie ---- Ton gai re--frain je m'en

sou_viens tou __ jours . La

La

pp

Page 100

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general

introduction to the subject of the book.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a

discussion of the various methods of

investigation which have been employed in the

study of the subject.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a

discussion of the various results which have been

obtained by the various methods of

investigation.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a

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[Faint, illegible text and musical notation, possibly a score or manuscript page.]

THE MAID of ELSMERE.

The Music by Lvan Beethoven.

ANDANTINO

Sym. *p*

The wild mountain blossoms, the balm of the

p

gale, The music that plays in the streams of the vale, How sweet to the

bosom un-wounded and free! But where is the charm that en-dear'd them to

me? The grot and the fountain, the sy-ca-more grove, The home and the

E-den of Friendship and Love, How alter'd, how lonely! No longer they

hear The soul-thrilling strains of the Maid of Els-mere. How alter'd, how

lonely! No longer they hear The soul-thrilling strains of the Maid of Els -

-- mere The Maid of Els - mere, the Maid of Els - mere, The soul-thrilling

strains of the Maid of Els - mere.

Sym: *mf*

Second Verse

The Moon's gentle splendors, 'mid silence di - vine, O'er lake and o'er

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It features a single melodic line for the voice and a piano accompaniment consisting of a right-hand treble clef and a left-hand bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains the first line of the song. The second system contains the second line, which includes a musical flourish in the piano part marked 'Sym: mf'. The third system contains the 'Second Verse' and its first line. The lyrics are printed below the voice line, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across measures.

woodland still beautifully shine; But, beneath its soft lustre no longer I

Calando

see The smile that has beamed sweeter radiance on me. 'Tis fairy-land

all, as in moments gone by;— Ah! No, 'Tis a desert, if thou be not

nigh. Re-turn, O my lov'd one!—re—turn thou, and cheer The heart that a—

--dore thee, Dear Maid of Els_mere. Re_turn, O my lov'd one! re__turn thou, and

cheer The heart that a_dore thee, Dear Maid of Els_mere! Dear Maid of Els__

mere! Dear Maid of Els_mere! The heart that a_dore thee, Dear Maid of Els__

mere!

Sym: *mf*

THE MAID OF ELSMERE.

THE WORDS BY W. BALL.

The wild mountain blossoms, the balm of the gale,
The music that plays in the streams of the vale,
How sweet to the bosom unwounded and free!
But where is the charm that endear'd them to me?

The grot and the fountain, the sycamore grove,
The home and the Eden of friendship and love,
How alter'd, how lonely! no longer they hear
The soul-thrilling strains of the MAID OF ELSMERE.

The moon's gentle splendors, 'mid silence divine,
O'er lake and o'er woodland still beauteously shine;
But, beneath its soft lustre, no longer I see
The smile that has beam'd sweeter radiance on me.

'Tis fairy-land all—as in moments gone by—
Ah! no—'tis a desert, if thou be not nigh!
Return, oh! my loved one, return thou, and cheer
The heart that adores thee, dear MAID OF ELSMERE.

WALTZ. N^o 1.

ALLEGRETTO

*Composed by Lady William Lennox.*N^o 1.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. Each system has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piece ends with a 'Fine' marking at the end of the fourth system. A section labeled 'Minore' (minor) begins at the bottom of the page, indicating a change in mood or key.

Da Capo
al Fine

WALTZ. N^o 2.

Composed by Lady William Ponsonby.

N^o 2.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a piece in D major (two sharps). It consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style. The first system includes a fingering '5' above a note in the right hand. The second system has a '2' above a note in the right hand. The third system has a '2' above a note in the right hand. The fourth system has a '2' above a note in the right hand. The fifth system has a '2' above a note in the right hand. The sixth system has a '2' above a note in the right hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

A NEW SETT OF GALOPFES.

Composed by A. C. Boecksa.

No I.

The musical score is written for piano and grand staff in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a repeat sign. The third system features a 'Ped' (pedal) marking and a 'dolce' (softly) instruction. The fourth system includes multiple 'Ped' markings, an 8va (octave up) marking, and a final forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth system includes 'rf' (ritardando forte) markings and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction. The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand.

Con Spirito

Nº 2

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *Ped* *

f *f*

dolce

8va *8va* *p* *f* *f*

p *D.C.*

No. 3.

Dolce

p

mf

Cres

8va

hr

p

8va

hr

hr

D. C.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piece titled 'No. 3'. It is written for piano and violin in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The first system is marked 'Dolce' and 'p'. The second system has 'mf' and 'Cres' markings. The third system has an '8va' marking. The fourth system has 'hr' and 'p' markings. The fifth system has '8va', 'hr', and 'hr' markings. The sixth system ends with 'D. C.'.

Nº 4.

ff

p

Ped

f *p*

8va *Ped* *D.C.*

Nº 5. *ben marcato*

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked *ben marcato* and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes an *8^{va}* (octave) marking and a *Ped* (pedal) instruction. The third system ends with a *Fine* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a *D.C.* (Da Capo) marking. The fifth system includes a *f* dynamic. The sixth system includes a *p* dynamic and a *D.C.* marking. The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and block chords or moving bass lines in the left hand.

75
QUADRILLES,
from Marschner's Grand Opera,
"DER VAMPYR."

THE VAMPYR.

Air, by M. Dancis.

Nº 1.

Figure du Pantalon

CANTE.

N^o 2.

A musical score for a piece titled 'Figure de L'Eté'. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five systems. The first system is marked 'N^o 2.' and 'p'. The second system is marked 'Fine mezz:'. The third system is marked 'f'. The fourth system is marked 'ff'. The fifth system is marked 'D.C.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Figure de L'Eté

ZARINI.

N^o 3.

mf

Fine

f

mp

p

D.C.

Figure de la Poule

WENZEL.

Nº 4. Rond à trois

f

dolce

Fine

mf

m/p

D.C.

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It begins with a treble staff containing a melody with several accents. The piano accompaniment starts with a series of chords. The first system ends with a double bar line. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the word 'dolce' appearing above the treble staff. The third system features a more complex piano accompaniment with many chords. The fourth system has a melody starting with a 'mf' marking. The fifth system includes a 'm/p' marking and continues the melodic and harmonic development. The sixth system concludes the piece with a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

Figure de la Pastourelle

L I E S T A .

N^o 5.

Musical score for "L I E S T A .", N^o 5. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of six systems of grand staves. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system ends with "Fine". The fourth system has an 8^{va} (octave up) marking. The fifth system has a D.C. (Da Capo) marking. The score features various musical notations including treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamics, and articulation marks.

Figure de la Finale
 Le Grand Rond
 et L'Eté

THE ADMIRER GALOPADE.

Trans. for the Harp with Variations by V. C. Boehm.

LENTO

The first system of musical notation is for the beginning of the piece. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking 'LENTO' is placed to the left of the staff. The dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo) is placed below the treble staff. The music begins with a series of chords and then moves into a more melodic line in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is characterized by a series of chords in the bass staff and a melodic line in the treble staff. A large, sweeping slur covers the treble staff, indicating a long, continuous melodic phrase. The dynamic marking 'ff' is still present. The word 'veloce' (fast) is written below the bass staff, indicating a change in tempo.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is characterized by a series of chords in the bass staff and a melodic line in the treble staff. The dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is placed below the treble staff. The word 'veloce' is still present, indicating a change in tempo.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is characterized by a series of chords in the bass staff and a melodic line in the treble staff. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is placed below the treble staff. The word 'veloce' is still present, indicating a change in tempo.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is characterized by a series of chords in the bass staff and a melodic line in the treble staff. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is placed below the treble staff. The word 'veloce' is still present, indicating a change in tempo.

p
pp Stacc:

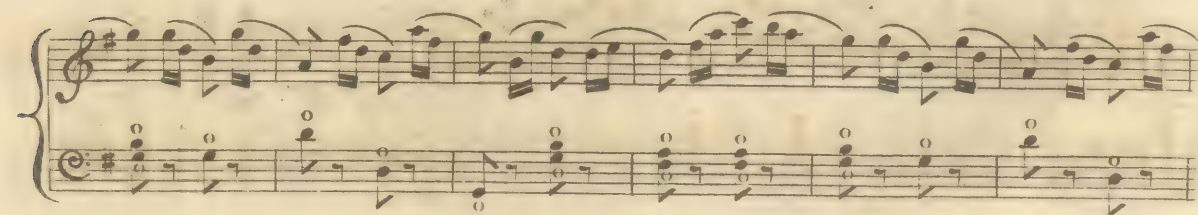
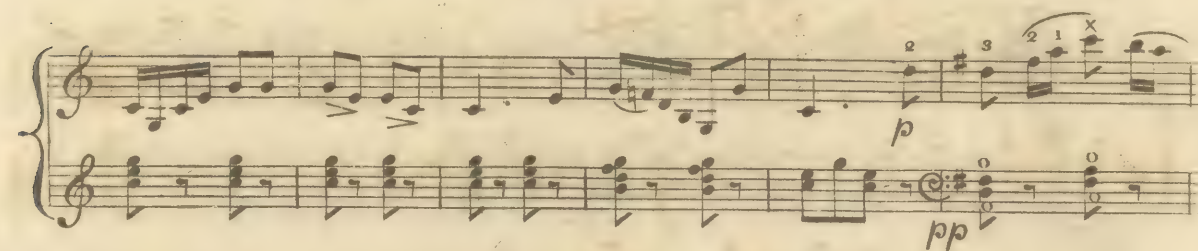
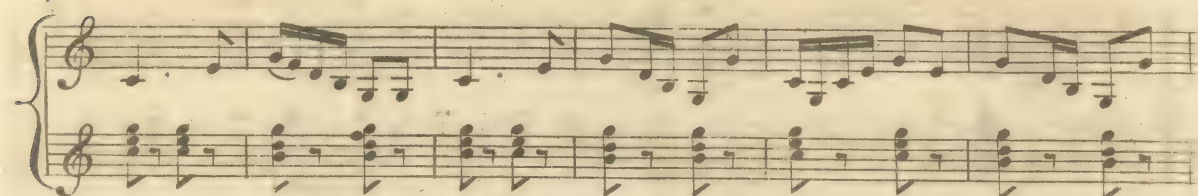
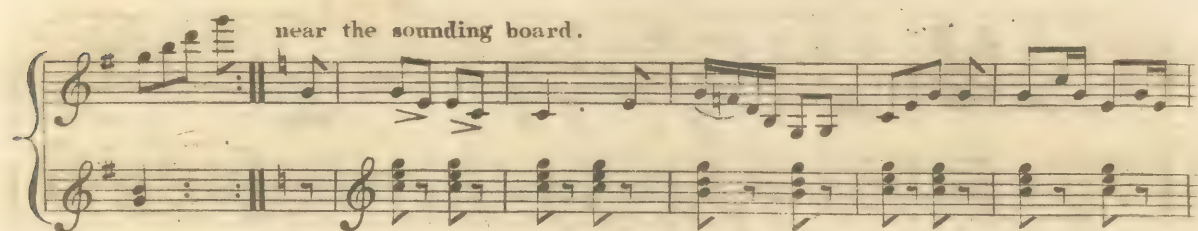
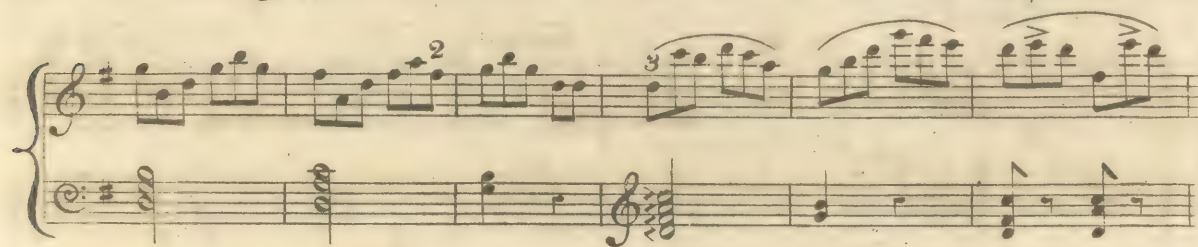
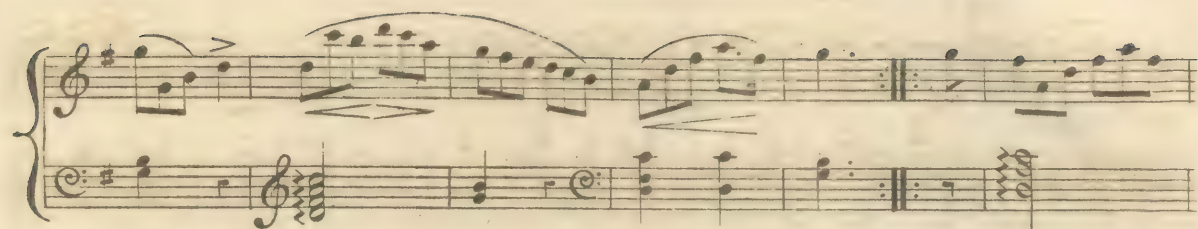
pp Scherzando

f

pp

pp

dolce
3
legato *dim:*



8va

Animato

12 3 X 12 3

pp

più lento... ritard:...

con gusto.

con esp:...

Piu presto

pp

pp

1

1 2 3

1

ff

L.H.

